Request to avoid the reading of Printed Answers to Questions.

*Sri M. LINGANNA (Nanjangud).—Sir, I want to submit one request so far as questions and answers are concerned. Here the questions and answers are printed. It has become the practice of the members of the Treasury Bench to read the printed answer. I think it is not necessary though it is a parliamentary practice. In the Parliament they read answers because members are not supplied with printed answers. Here answers are printed and supplied and it is not necessary to read them. Therefore, we can straightaway proceed to put supplementary questions so that the time of the House may be saved, so far as questions are concerned. I request the Leader of the House kindly to approve my suggestion.

*Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Leader of the House).—I am afraid, I cannot accept the suggestion made for one reason that both questions and answers have got to be read on the floor of the House. In order to save time, the question is not read and also because the person who has put the question and for whom the information is required, knows his question. Therefore we thought it would be a repetition. So far as the answer is concerned, it should be read and it is the practice all over the world and let us keep to it, Sir.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Then, is it necessary to print the answers? We can avoid printing answers and thereby save some money!

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is provided in the rules.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Is it not the practice in the Parliament that answers are not printed but they are only read?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—No, they would be printed.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—After the answers are given, they are printed, not when they are answered on the floor of the House. Am I correct, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Their rules are different from ours.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—In that case, then, in one hour can we not answer more number of questions by avoiding the reading of answers? I request the Leader of the House to consider that aspect and save some time for us.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—We shall examine the question, Sir.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Constitution of Admission Committees to Engineering and Medical Schools and Colleges.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Two notices of motion for adjournment of the business of the Assembly were received on the 18th. I informed the House on that day that they would be considered to-day.

The first motion is in the names of Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy, Sri B. Hutche Gowda and Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy. It is as follows:—

> "That the business of this House do stand adjourned to raise a discussion on a matter of definite urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, *viz.*, the constitution of the admission committees to the Engineering and Medical Colleges, Medical School and Engineering School by the Government in their Order dated 12th June 1952."

As the Hon'ble Members know, an adjournment motion is intended to raise a discussion on a matter which could not be otherwise discussed under the ordinary procedure of the House and will result in interrupting the appointed business of the House. In order that such interruption may be only in exceptional circumstances and for very special reasons several restrictions have been imposed by the rules. It is also the duty of the Speaker to examine if the purpose of the adjournment motion cannot be secured without upsetting the arranged list of business. For the purposes of the present motion it is enough to state that a uniform and

long series of rulings in the House of Commons and in the Parliament of India and in our own Legislature in the past have laid down that where an ordinary Parliamentary opportunity will shortly occur to discuss the subject matter of an adjournment motion, then permission of the Speaker to the adjournment motion should be refused. To take specific cases, where the matter could be raised on the estimates or on the voting of demands or where the matter could be raised by moving an amendment to the Address in answer to the King's speech, adjournment motions have been disallowed.

I consider that it is only in very exceptional circumstances and where no ordinary parliamentary opportunity is available that the appointed order of business should be upset and I therefore disallow the motion.

Restriction and reduction in fresh admissions to Engineering and Medical Colleges and Technical Institutions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The second motion is tabled by Sri B. Hutche Gowda and Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy. It is as follows:—

> "That the business of this House do stand adjourned to raise a discussion on a matter of definite urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely, the restriction and reduction in the number of fresh admissions of students to the Engineering and Medical Colleges and other Technical Institutions."

For the same reasons for which I disallowed the first motion, I also disallow this adjournment motion.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—While accepting the ruling of the Chair, I have only one suggestion. In all such cases, before the Chair gives the ruling, the Chair may be pleased to consult the House as to how the subject matter is urgent. That was the usual practice. Thereafter, the Chair may give its ruling. Nothing prevents the Chair from giving a ruling . . . . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have made myself very clear. I admit that the subject matter of the adjournment motion is definite and important. My own doubt is as regards the urgency.

ADDRESS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

Members of the Mysore Legislative Council and the Mysore Legislative Assembly,

When I addressed the Legislative Assembly on 20th March 1952, I said that it would be the last occasion on which I would be addressing that House. Its dissolution marks the close of a chapter in the history of this State and of India. The Constitution framed by the people of India, through a Constituent Assembly, brought into being the Sovereign Democratic Republic, which is now in full working order. General Elections were held all over India and in Mysore in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The magnitude and importance of the Elections attracted world-wide interest and attention. The peaceful and orderly way in which the elections went off earned the admiration of lovers of democracy all over the world. Their well-merited approbation is not confined to the vast electorate alone but also extends to the gigantic number of officials who bore the responsibility of conducting the elections. Truly India has made a success of Democracy.

The two Houses of Legislature, which I am meeting to-day, are the first to come into being under the Constitution. A special responsibility therefore rests on your shoulders to make the Constitution function in its true spirit. You set the standards for the succeeding Legislatures and the manner of your deliberations and conduct of business will go to make the precedents and the unwritten law in this sphere. It behoves you therefore to act in an exemplary spirit of patriotism, and show a proper regard to constitutional